

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher.

If Villa is yet alive he is showing a most retiring disposition.

A blow-out has its hazards whether it be on the "Indian trail" or on the automobile.

Twenty-one births, as against nine deaths, make a good July record in Barre.

Venice may be said to be having a bomb time of it now and then, thanks to the Austrians.

Sure proof that the Germans are hard pressed on the eastern front is the visit there by the Kaiser.

It begins to look as if the Norwich cadets would stay right in old Vermont till the football season opens; and then how can they leave?

Two Salem men got into a row over a cup of coffee and one of them was slain. Perhaps it was the third cup. That has been known to lead to rows.

It was lucky that the New Hampshire militia got away for the border as soon as they did, else they would have been held for railroad strike service just as the recruits are being held now.

Charles Sumner Bird is again mentioned for governor of Massachusetts. With the approach of every election the Bird candidacy is brought out by some zealot. Must be they are running short of material in the Bay state.

Chief Justice White is now given the credit for keeping Justice Brandeis out of that Mexican muddle, thus preserving the dignity of the United States supreme court. That being the case, it was one of the best opinions the chief justice ever gave.

On Sept. 2, next, at Long Branch, N. J., and on the lawn of the "summer White House" before a distinguished party of Democrats, Woodrow Wilson is to be notified of his nomination for the presidency again. Otherwise, the whole affair is a secret.

Gov. Gates can afford to look with complacency on this political merry-go-round which ex-Gov. Fletcher and Senator Page are running, for he is apt to catch the supporters as they become disgusted with the Fletcher-Page tactics in their efforts to get the senatorial nomination.

The newspaper fraternity welcomes Editor John T. Cushing back to the editorial chair in the St. Albans Messenger office after his month's sojourn with the Vermont troops on the Mexican border.

Editor Cushing is in a position to give his readers some first-hand information about the conditions in the camp of the Vermont troops.

Perhaps Germany will be willing to tell why she so strenuously opposes purchase of Danish West Indies islands by the United States. Her opposition now bears out in part the story recently printed by the New York Herald, that Germany was preparing to take the islands when the European war broke out and recalled Germanic activities on this side of the ocean.

Every Board of Trade member in Barre should be a participant in the better acquaintance run to South Royalton Thursday evening. The trip is to be over the best road in Vermont; the entertainment is to be interesting; and the purpose of the visit is in every way praiseworthy. Therefore, the largest participation of the series of tours should be forthcoming when the start is made from the City square at 5:15 p. m.

There is considerable encouragement in the announcement that the Fore River Shipbuilding works at Quincy, Mass., filled a United States government order for seven submarines of the L type more than a month ahead of the specified time limit. If the shipbuilding companies are able to speed up their work to such an extent there is hope that the national policy of preparedness will not be such a long time in being established as it was thought when the matter was being debated in Congress.

VACILLATION IN MILITIA ORDERS.

First comes an order to move all the remaining state militia troops from their home states to the Mexican border; and after the soldiers have been worked up to a state of feverish expectancy comes another order suspending the previous order. Then there is confusion worse confounded. The ostensible reason for the suspension of the order was that a strike on the railroads of the country would necessitate the holding of troops to guard mail trains and to do other acts incident to the service; and hence it was thought best to retain the 25,000 state troops still in their home states for emergency calls, the regulars being already on the border. The first order for the sending of the 25,000 troops to the Mexican border was issued some time after the negotiations between the railroad man-

agers and their men had reached an acute stage; and it would seem that a reasonable look ahead would have brought the possible contingency to the minds of those responsible for the vacillation which has now developed. Yet the order went forth that the 25,000 troops should be sent to the bottom of the country, only to be countermanded, or "suspended," as it is now called. It is a woefully unstable state of affairs and does not tend to have any satisfying effect on the men who have enlisted in the expectation of being used rather than to while away weeks and months in state mobilization camps. Somebody has shown lack of foresight, or there is not marked cohesion of thought and action among departments in Washington at the present time.

CURRENT COMMENT

The Lawyer Argument.

"It is alleged that candidate Thomas H. Cave, Jr., of Barre, who wants to be state auditor, is not a lawyer and that, therefore, his fitness for the position is less than that of his rival, Maj. Ben Gates, who knows the science of law from Blackstone down to the latest commentator. There is some force to the suggestion, as a knowledge of at least some law will be necessary to know whether many of the bills presented for payment are legal before they can be O. K'd. What have the friends of Mr. Cave to say to this objection to his candidacy? They had better say it quickly, as the September primaries are almost here."

It is not necessary to make a choice between the two candidates when discussing this phase of the contest for the auditorship nomination. If Mr. Cave has no more damaging argument advanced against him than that he is not a lawyer, he should not be greatly worried. But if nothing more can be advanced in favor of Major Gates than that he is a lawyer, then he should begin to worry.

Some people, it is noticeable that they are members of the legal profession for the most part, seem to think that it is essential that public offices be filled by lawyers. As a matter of fact, lawyers do fill most public positions, but the reason is to be found in their availability rather than from necessity.

The average business man as a rule, finds it impossible to fill public office and carry on his private affairs at the same time. The lawyer, on the other hand, sees in office holding a cheap and easy means to publicity of the best advertising kind, and he also finds the public salary a good bolstering up of the revenue of his private practice.

There is no valid reason why the state auditor should of necessity be a lawyer. Big business concerns do not make auditors out of lawyers. Railroad auditors are not lawyers. There is more efficiency in private enterprise than in public government. Business concerns have their legal department entirely separate from their accounting department.

So it is with Vermont. We have our attorney general. If the auditor does not clearly understand the law, he can call for an opinion from the state's legal talent. In short a man might be a most excellent lawyer and a mighty poor auditor. And it might well develop that a lawyer who is a jack of all trades might be weak in the law. The argument that a lawyer is needed in public office is an old one and has been carefully noshed by those most interested. There will be a general improvement in our political and governmental life when this fallacy is dispelled for all time.—St. Albans Messenger.

Forestry in Scotland.

The deputation from the Royal Scottish Arboricultural society which waited on Scottish members of the House of Commons, recently, to urge the creation of a separate department of forestry in connection with the board of agriculture for Scotland, brought out several points of first importance. The realization of the great value of forestry is a comparatively modern development in most countries; but it is only within the last few years that any just appreciation of the importance of the matter has obtained in the United Kingdom.

The deputation already referred to recognized the opportunity which will be afforded by the disbandment of the army for securing labor sufficient to carry out afforestation schemes on a liberal scale. It consequently urged that a wide and comprehensive scheme should be devised now, such as could be put into operation as soon as the war is over.

The fact is, of course, as indeed was pointed out by one of the members of the deputation, afforestation does not appeal very forcibly to public sentiment. It is an activity in which returns are necessarily long delayed; whilst as a means of combating the rapid advance in the price of wood at the present time, it is admitted to be of no immediate value. The value of the afforestation scheme on a large scale, makes a call for its appreciation on the view of the statesman rather than on that of the business man looking for immediate results. To-day, however, when the great question of securing employment for the multitude of discharged soldiers which will fill the labor market at the end of the war is being very generally discussed, the value of such schemes makes a practical and immediate appeal to many. Afforestation is, in fact, as Lord Lovat, one of the spokesmen of the deputation, maintained, one of the cheapest ways of settling people on the land, at any rate in the highlands. It would be possible to put one man on the land for every 100 acres planted, and later one man to every twenty-five or thirty acres. He thought, moreover, there were certainly not less than 2,000,000 acres, in the highlands alone, suitable for forestry. Every man settled in these highland glens in connection with afforestation would be a definite addition to the population and would displace no one.

The question is certainly one of great and far-reaching interest. It will, no doubt, receive due consideration from the authorities, not only for its immediate value as a means of employment, but as a national enterprise, the value of which it would be difficult to exaggerate.—Christian Science Monitor.

The Allies' Man Hunt.

Observe how methodically the generals and war offices of the entente powers count and record the numbers of men captured in the engagements on every front. Mention is often made of the number of guns taken, but that is always secondary. The first thing to as-



It's just about an even balance as to which hat you'll need most for this month.

A new straw to brighten up the end of the season (one dollar now) or a new felt to open the fall season.

Both will give the right balance for all occasions.

Straw hats now at half price.

Felt hats, \$2 and \$3.

F. H. Rogers & Co.
Clothing and Furnishings

They Are Going Fast

Have you taken advantage of the many bargains which we are offering all this month. If you have not, you should at once.

There are many lines in men's, women's and children's shoes that we shall not reorder or that are marked at less than we could buy them for at present market price.

One lot ladies' tan oxfords and pumps at one-half price.

Misses' White Tennis Pumps, Sandals, Play Shoes at cost.

One lot ladies' oxfords in \$3.00 and \$3.50 grades at \$2.15.

Come in to-day and save money.

Rogers' Walk-Over
Boot Shop

certain is the extent to which the enemy has been disabled by loss of men, and while the dead and wounded can be counted, the prisoners can be counted. Thus there is always reliable information of the results of one method of reducing the hostile forces. The attention devoted to that method indicates the adoption of a settled policy by the united general staff for the reduction of Austro-German man power. First of all, be sure to get the men rather than the guns, the men rather than the miles, and then the deserted guns and the vacant miles can be appropriated easily enough. That is, in effect, the order of the day.

The Russian, French, British and Italian armies are all engaged in a great man hunt. They are closing in to capture or kill. Within the narrowing ring the enemy's guns must be put out of action and the fortifications demolished, but only in order that the defenders may fight no more. The guns, the munitions, the trenches are useless without the men, and to capture them without the men would be profitless. Guns are easily replaced, new for old; men are not. As fast as the allies can capture guns the Krupp and Skoda works can make them; but where shall men be found to fill the depleted ranks when the army reserves are exhausted? The German reserve is believed to have entered on the down grade at the beginning of the year, and so heavily have been the Austrian losses, especially in prisoners, that the Austrian reserve is probably extinct.

How is it that the allies are so successful now in capturing large bodies of enemy? It is no secret; the enemy knows all about it, and laments the loss of the superiority in artillery which in the early days of the war enabled the Teutonic forces to gain a footing in Belgium, France and Russia. These words appear in a semi-official Austro-Hungarian statement: "Our artillery cannot rival the overwhelming strength of the enemy's guns, and is therefore unable to protect our infantry." Besides, there is the manner of handling the artillery for the capture of men. We noted this first on the Russian front, when Brusiloff dropped his curtain of fire in rear of the attacking infantry, cutting off the retreat and gathering in the prisoners. The same plan is in operation on the French front as every combatant, and the guns are incessantly shelling a five-mile zone behind the German lines. Thus the horrible grinding down of the armies proceeds, the attribution that is deemed of the first importance being in men, not in material. It is hardest on Austria, next to Germany. France and Italy resist it wonderfully well; Russia does not seem to feel it; and Britain, according to Sir Douglas Haig, "will not achieve her full strength on land until next summer." Surely by that time the man hunt should be over and the reign of peace begun.—Boston Herald.

EAST BARRE.

Regular meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Work, warlike degree. Curs and vesimen will be served.

WILLIAMSTOWN

Miss Millie J. Drury is taking her vacation from work in the Downs' store and with her sister, Mrs. Ida Whitcomb, has gone to St. Albans to visit her aunt, Mrs. C. W. Evans.

A party, including Mrs. Rebekah Simmons, Miss Dorothy Simmons, Miss Marion Barrows of New Haven, and others, is enjoying an outing at the Lynde cottage on the shore of Mirror lake in Berlin.

The Village Improvement society announces the appearance on the evening of Monday, Aug. 21, at grange hall, of Marion Hertha Clarke, the talented impersonator, in the captivating comedy in four acts, "Daddy Long Legs," which has been called the most popular play of today. Tickets are now on sale at all the stores, and the main floor space is all reserved, with the exception of the front and rear rows of seats. Those who come to the hall first will have first choice of the reserved seats as they are not reserved by number. It has leaked out that the society will not break even on last winter's entertainments and all friends of the organization are urged to attend and give the ladies a boost.

Theodore Wilfore, who moved to Montpelier with his family some months ago, has bought the house formerly owned by George H. Nichols on the hill near the cemetery and has lately taken possession.

Miss Winona O'Neill has returned from a stay of several weeks with an aunt in Oxbow, Me.

Rev. and Mrs. Keeling, who have been in Cabot for a week past, returned to the parsonage yesterday, having received word of a visit in the near future of a friend from England.

Mrs. Frank A. Downs will help out in the store during the absence of Miss Drury on her vacation.

The selectmen posted a man in the middle of Broadway last Sunday to guard against accidents from the meeting of cars in places where there was not room for passing.

Ernest L. Andrews is at work in the meat department of the G. F. McAllister Co., while C. Eugene Ingalls is out of town on a vacation.

Work on the culvert at the foot of Vassar hill is well toward completion and it is probable that the road will be reopened for travel by to-night, Wednesday.

Eugene Call and daughter, Esther, have been visiting relatives in Sherbrooke, P. Q., for several days and are expected to return home this week.

OFFERED \$6,000 TO CONFESS.

King Says He Was Also Assured He Would Not Be Locked Up Long.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 16.—District Attorney Knickerbocker last night made public the complete statement of Edward King in which, before a committee of five Orleans citizens, he repudiated his Little Valley confession, accusing himself and Clarence O'Connell of the murder of Charles B. Phelps and Miss Margaret Wolcott and exonerating Charles F. Stielow who is sentenced to death for the crime.

In this statement, King alleges that he was induced to make his confession by promises made by Mrs. Grace Humiston of New York and Detective Thomas O'Grady of Buffalo. He alleges that Mrs. Humiston promised him \$3,000 of a fund of \$8,000 right away and further offered him, he says, written assurances from Governor Whitman that he would "not be locked up a great while."

"All that I told her (meaning Mrs. Humiston)," King said, "is just what I read in the paper. And that is all I know about it."

"Didn't you appreciate that you were confessing to the crime of murder," King is asked in the statement by Thomas A. Kirby of the citizens' committee.

King replied: "Yes, sir, but through the promises they were making me up there, I did not think there would be anything to it. If I could get as much money as they were talking about, I thought I would be willing to be locked up a little while."

In the statement King traces all his movements from the day a man told him of the murder until he was arrested in a saloon at Pavilion. He mentions having been called as a witness for O'Connell during that man's trial in Little Valley for the shooting of a Randolph storekeeper.

King then states the woman lawyer told him that she had \$8,000 raised to save him from the gallows, and that he would get \$3,000 of it if he would confess the crime. He alleges she told him she had it fixed with the governor that he would not be locked up long.

"And then," King's statement reads, "all I told is just what I read in the paper. That is all I know about it. I told her that me and O'Connell done it but I followed it from what I read in the papers."

Mrs. Grace Humiston is now in Rochester seeking a judge from whom to get a warrant charging King with murder and also an order removing him from Orleans county to Little Valley, Chateaugus county. She has declared she thinks District Attorney Knickerbocker prejudiced. The morning after King's recantation when some inkling of the statement leaked out, she vehemently denied that she had offered King money to confess the crime.

Detective O'Grady, King says, took him to Batavia from Pavilion, thence to Buffalo, where he was locked up for a day and a night, and the next morning driven in an automobile to Little Valley with Mrs. Grace Humiston, who has been leading the fight to save Stielow from the electric chair.

"When we got out of the city," King's statement runs on, "Mrs. Humiston and O'Grady began to talk about the Stielow case and I told them I thought they had the right man. Mrs. Humiston said: 'I don't know who was going to get some information from you.' I told her I did not see how. At Little Valley after dinner I was alone all afternoon in the jail hall with Mrs. Humiston and she kept talking and talking."

ALLIES' PLAN ON SOMME.

What Their Continual Blasting Away May Mean.

Least striking of the six present entente offensives, but perhaps most menacing to the Teutons, is that along the Somme. At first view it seems useless for the French and British to expend the accumulated forces of a year of preparation in the effort to capture a little provincial town of a thousand houses. Obviously the allies on their way toward Peronne must have lost several times as many men as would equal the whole population of some 26 villages and ham-

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It will pay you to visit this store every day. Lots of bargains in Summer Goods—Ladies' Summer Dresses—Children's Dresses—Wash Goods.

LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES
\$1.25 House Dresses for98c
\$1.50 Summer Dresses for\$1.00
\$1.25, \$1.50 White Skirts now98c
Children's White and Colored Dresses, 6 to 14 years, all reduced to .50c, 75c, 95c up

WASH GOODS
See the Bargain Table of Wash Goods, per yard10c and 12½c
36-inch Wash Goods now, per yard19c
36-in. Pique, Poplin, Heavy Corded Goods for Skirts, all reduced to, per yard25c

Bargains in Summer Underwear, Robes, Skirts, Combinations, each .49c, 59c, 75c

Sale of Ladies' All Wool Dress Skirts at \$2.98
Clean-up Sale of Ladies' Wool Serge Skirts, Black and Navy, up to \$5.00, now \$2.98
Ladies' Coats now at half price.

THE VAUGHAN STORE

lets thus far gained. Even so, if Peronne led somewhere, and were on the road to some important city, the move would explain itself. But the direction of the Franco-British attack, northeast from the bend of the Somme, leads nowhere. The line, extended, passes through nearly 50 miles of open country, clear of all great centers, prizes, routes or barriers, to the Belgian frontier at Maubeuge.

The French and British keep driving their blows upon this line. With the labor of a week and the expenditure of a million shells, more or less, they gain a scant mile. A year at the present pace would hardly put them within range of Maubeuge, and that strong place, with its defenses modernized, would hardly invite attack unless previously enveloped.

Notwithstanding all this, the French troops, preceded by the storm of French shells, are at this moment busy filling in the little five-mile gap, from Clerly to the Bois de Trones, between the British and French salients. They have just reached Maurepas, in the center of this cup-shaped depression, and threaten Clerly to the southward, toward Peronne. The British, two miles north of Maurepas, are striving for Guilleumont on the northern edge of the same depression. Apparently the gap is to be filled in with allied troops. Combles, a considerable village, lying just eastward, to be taken, and Peronne at the southern edge of the front of pressure, to be stormed from the north.

Military enterprises, like all other undertakings, fall into two sorts, according to whether the main object is immediate or distant. The Somme offensive is an operation without any sufficient immediate object. Assuming that Joffre has nevertheless an object, it must be a purpose, or there are a group of purposes, served indirectly by the effort. Those purposes must be evident to the Germans, since otherwise they would find it easier to effect a gentle gradual withdrawal, similar to that of the French before Verdun last spring, in the confidence that slight losses would bring the opponent no advantage. On the contrary, the Germans in the Somme region are counter-attacking with utmost violence, which means that they are doubling the cost of their defensive, or even, at points, striving to retain or regain ground, regardless of cost.

The French, on their side, regard the northward line of advance as of prime importance. Otherwise, they would doubtless, from behind the Somme, content themselves with the secondary success of moving southward from their present salient and flanking the permanent German trenches so as to roll back the German line between Chaumes and Noyon. This move they have put off. The main advance evidently outweighs it in the French strategic estimate.

Instead of using their slight present success for a banking purchase upon German lines north and south of the Somme, the allies are simply pressing the salient deeper in. Thereby they plan to extend and make more sure the gains that are indirectly to result. Their present salient, extending five miles beyond the profile of their front, flanks a strip of the German positions southward, in the bend of the German Paris-ward salient, some 20 miles long and five miles deep, for instance. Let the Somme position be advanced another five miles, however, and the same German salient is prior loose to a depth of ten miles, so as to include in the menaced territory the important German centers of St. Quentin and La Fere. Let the Somme position be extended 20 miles and the whole German line along the Aisne as far as the Argonne would probably have to be vacated.

To the north the indirect effect of the thrust from the Somme would be even more important. That part of the rich industrial region of northern France, held for two years by the Germans, would be menaced from the south by a 20-mile extension of the salient. Cambrai and Douai would be flanked, Lens, for which the French a year ago shed much unavailing blood, might fall without a blow. Lille would be in peril.

Such are the possibilities of a deep salient blasted by persistent artillery. With the entente ostensibly the stronger in the west, as everywhere at this moment, a salient is relatively safe from counter-attack. It stretches the length of the front, and calls more and yet more German troops into the firing line. It takes the old highly organized German trench lines, threatens their rear and eventually crumples them in.

Such is at least the distant object which Joffre appears to pursue on the Somme. The future will show whether Lille and St. Quentin can be recaptured in the open fields of Picardy.—New York Evening Sun.

STEFANSSON TO CONTINUE

Polar Explorer Will Not Return to Civilization This Year.

Nome, Alaska, Aug. 16.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, explorer, who went into the polar regions in 1913, probably will not return to civilization this season but will continue his work of exploring newly discovered land north of Prince Patrick island. This news was brought by six men, men as well equal the whole members of Stefansson's party who have returned here.

MORETOWN

Mr. and Mrs. L. Wilcox are guests of S. Wilcox and family at Brattleboro, who are in camp at Sunset lake.

Misses Florence Pierce and Ruth Mack were in Montpelier Saturday.

Miss Merle Turner of Worcester, Mass., arrived Friday for a several weeks' stay with relatives.

M. J. Reagan was in Burlington over Sunday, Mrs. Reagan, who spent the past week there, returning with him.

Miss Hattie Davis and Miss Marion Bisbee returned Wednesday from a several weeks' visit in Springfield, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Sleeper were in Burlington Sunday.

Miss Muriel Shea of Lebanon, N. H., visited at her home here over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Flint were in Washington Sunday, and their daughter, Ruth, who spent the past week here, returned with them.

Theodore Atkins and Miss Viva Atkins of Montpelier spent the week-end at their home in town.

Miss Florence Haylett visited relatives in Montpelier several days last week.

Miss Irene Child is the guest of Miss Addie L. Foss at Hyde Park.

Mrs. Peter Shepard went to the Fanny Allen hospital Monday, where she expects to undergo a surgical operation.

The selectmen met Saturday to see about enlarging the town hall, as was voted on at the annual town meeting, and it is expected that work on the structure will begin in the near future. This is a much needed improvement and will be much appreciated by the town people.

WAITSFIELD

Master Walter Jones of Newton Center came Monday to E. H. Jones' for a several weeks' stay.

Master Perry Githens of Newton Center is spending a few weeks at Mrs. William Farr's.

Miss Hazel Jeffords has completed her work in the N. E. telephone exchange and gone to her home in Enosburg Falls.

Miss Marion Niell is clerking in W. E. Jones' store.

Miss Louisa Stewart came Monday from Newton Center, Mass., to join the girls under the chaperonage of Miss Harriet E. Smith.

Miss Irene Coursey has commenced work in the telephone office.

James Kew has returned to his home in Lowell, Mass.

D. C. Styles of St. Johnsbury was a guest in town the past week.

C. C. Abbott of Waterbury was in town the past week buying cattle.

Are you going to the "poverty school" in the Congregational vestry on Friday evening, Aug. 18, given by the Christian Endeavor society.

Miss Annie Dale was home from Montpelier for the week-end.

Mrs. Perry B. Joslyn and son, Robert, went Tuesday to Barre for a several days' stay.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Newcomb, accom-

panied by Dr. and Mrs. Harry Trask, and Mr. and Mrs. Ned Newcomb are camping in Highgate.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Newcomb of Worcester, Mass., arrived in town Saturday.

A party of 15, including Miss Smith's girls and friends, had breakfast Tuesday on the hilltop west of the village.

HIS LIFE SAVED

But William Gilman, 30, Made a Slash in His Throat at Rutland.

Rutland, Aug. 16.—William Gilman, age 30 years, son of John J. Gilman of this city, while mentally deranged yesterday slashed his throat with a razor in an attempt at suicide. Relatives prevented him making a fatal cut. The blade struck, but did not injure the windpipe. A gash two inches long was inflicted. Gilman has had an hallucination that the Russian army authorities are seeking him to make him fight. He will probably be sent to Brattleboro.

Clean Primary Tactics.

A contribution of no little value to the sum of experience under the workings of the primary law is being made by Thomas Chalmers in his canvass for the congressional nomination in this district. Mr. Chalmers is devoting himself energetically and ably to a discussion of Republican principles and proposals and dilating upon his attitude toward these issues, leaving to those who hear him opportunity to judge of his fitness for public office. Denunciation and depreciation of his primary opponents find no place in his speeches. He is content to show the voters of the district what sort of a man he is, and give them an opportunity to understand his view, and then abide by the choice a plurality of them make on primary day.

The wholly admirable attitude of Mr. Chalmers is that he is ready to serve—if the people of the district want him for their servant. If they do, he indicates the lines along which that service would be rendered; if they do not, he is still ready to serve in the ranks. Such an attitude, adopted universally by candidates in the primaries, would remove completely one of the most cogent objections to a popular vote as a means of making nominations, which is that personalities instead of principles are discussed, sometimes to a point of nausea, and frequently supply ammunition for the enemy in the subsequent election.

Obviously, the cure for this evil lies in the hands of the public. If candidates whose only occupation is mud-slinging and character assassination were regularly rebuked at the primaries, the practice would immediately go out of vogue and be supplanted by the method of which Thomas Chalmers in the congressional contest, and Harry Keyes in the gubernatorial contest, are exemplars at the present moment.—Manchester Union.



"The easiest way to attract good fortune is to be worthy of it"—says the Old Philosopher.

Our worthy Furniture attracts buyers because of its real sterling superiority and its low price.

Our Parlor Furniture will surely interest you at the price we ask for it.

Five-Piece Parlor Suites, covered in GENUINE leather, from \$85.00 to \$125.00

Genuine Leather Chairs, each \$12.00 to \$40.00